

KAKACHEVA-AVRAMOVA, Donka

Helminths in freshwater fishes as cause of helminthiasis in man.
Priroda Bulg 13 no.4:103-107 J1-Ag '64.

KAKACHEVA-AVRAMOVA, D.

Problem of the origin of parasitism in the light of the Oparin theory.
Priroda Bulg 11 no. 1:64-66 Ja-F 62.

KAKALIYEV, Kurbanmukhammad; CHARYGULIYEV, D., red.

[Characteristics of the organization of a rabbit farm and
rabbit raising on it in the rural schools of Turkmenia]
Turkmenistanyr oba mekdeplerinde tovsshanchylyk fermala-
ryny guramagyn ve olarda tovshanlary osdurip etishdirme-
gin airtynlyklary. Ashgabat, TSSR Khalk magaryf mini-
striliginin mekdepler ylmy-barlag instituty, 1963. 4^o p.
[In Turkmen] (MIRA 1716)

KAKARIO, Z.

Paratyphoid in swine and the effects of vaccination. p. 16.

Vol. 9, no. 9, Sept. 1955
PER BUJQES NE SOCIALISTE
Tirane, Albania

SO: East European Accession Vol 5, No. 4, April 1956

KAKARRIÇI, Z.

KAKARRIÇI, Z., Sheep ticks and how to fight them. p.18.

Vol. 9, no. 8, August 1955 Tirane, Albania FER BUJQESIMNE SOCIALISTE

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL) IC, Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956

KAKARIQI, Z.

Polyavitaminosis in pigs at the Goza State Enterprise, p. 24,
PER BUJQESINE SOCIALISTE, (Ministrie e Bujqesise) Tirane. Vol. 10,
No. 6, June 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (NEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

KAKARRIQU, Z.: DERVISHI, M.

"Data on the tuberculosis in bovine animals and swine"

Buletin. Seria Shkencat Natyrore. Tirane, Albania. Vol. 12, no. 4, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas.

KAKAS, I.

Some experiences in the use of field telephone cable. p. 759.

VJING-TEHNICKI GLASNIK. Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 3, no. 10, Oct. 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (NEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Uncl.

MAKAS, I.

Rapidity of work of a communication unit in setting up field cable lines.
p. 920.

VOJNO-TEHNIKI GLASNIK. Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 3, no. 12, Dec. 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Uncl.

KAKAS, J.

Report on the 2d Warsaw session of the Commission of
Hydrometeorology of the World Meteorological Organisation.
Idojaras 68 no.5:314-316 S-O '64.

1. Editor, "Idojaras", Budapest.

KIKAS, J.

"Budapest természeti képe (The Nature Picture of Budapest) edited by Marton Pecsí; a book review." p. 58.

IDOJAFAS. (Meteorológiai Intézet ex Magyar Meteorológiai Társaság). Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 63, No. 1, Jan./Feb. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 3, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

KAKAS, Jozsef, dr. (Budapest)

Climatic districts of Hungary determined on the basis of natural
criteria. Idojaras 64 no.6:328-339 '60. (REAI 10:7)

1. Szerkeszto, Idojaras, Budapest.
(Hungary--Climate)

DUNAY, S.; KAKAS, J. ^{dr.}

The 75 year Sonnblick Observatory. Idojaras 65 no.5: 315-316 S-0 '61.

1. "Idojaras" szerkesztoje (for Kakas).

(Austria--Meteorological stations)

84693

H/008/60/000/010-11/002/003
B009/B057

21.7100
AUTHOR:

Kakas, János

TITLE:

Some Problems of Liquid-level Gaging¹⁹ and Control With
Radioisotopes¹⁴

PERIODICAL:

Energia és Atomtechnika, 1960, Vol. 13, No. 10-11,
pp. 502-506

TEXT: Radioisotopes may be used for gaging and controlling the level of liquids in high-pressure vessels and of stocks in closed tanks. The problems examined arise 1) when monitoring extreme levels, and 2) when continuous gaging is required. Ia. Monitoring extreme levels: The simplest problem is to detect whether the level is above or below a certain height. From known formulas, the following interrelations are calculated: liquid level, level indicated, and instrument lag in terms of level difference. From the formula for the maximum rate of level change, $\Delta v = (0.69\tau)^2$, the time constant (τ) of the largest usable instrument (actuation) is calculated. The minimum pulse speed needed is given by

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Some Problems of Liquid-level Gaging and Control With Radioisotopes

H/008/60/000/010-11/002/003
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the formula $\Delta n/n = 1/\sqrt{2n}$, where n is the number of pulses detected per second. $\Delta n/n$ may be assumed to be between 0.02 and 0.05. With a knowledge of the minimum pulse speed, the quantity of radioactive material of minimum radioactivity applicable is determined on the basis of the geometric conditions of sensitivity and the degree of shielding. Ib. Minimum-maximum levels monitoring: The simplest and least expensive arrangement is that of two detectors (Geiger-Müller tubes) and a common indicator unit (Fig. 3). With optimum setting, the pulse ratios are 0 : 1 : 2. Expedients are recommended where this setting is not possible. II. Continuous level gaging: Three kinds of location of the radiation source and of the detector are presented, which are particularly suitable for liquids: (Fig.4) IIa. The radiation source floats on the surface of the liquid. This case is not investigated. IIb. The radiation source is at the bottom of the tank. With this arrangement, the range of fluctuation of the liquid level is limited by the formula $\Delta x \leq 3/\mu$, where μ is the absorption factor of the liquid. IIc. The widest range of application is open to the arrangement with the level difference l and the horizontal distance D between detector and radiation source (Fig. 5).

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Some Problems of Liquid-level Gaging and Control With Radioisotopes

H/008/60/000/010-11/002/003
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From the geometry of monitoring (Fig. 6), the maximum measurable level change (in terms of $3/\mu$) and the minimum ratio of $1/D$ are computed (Table 2). The value of $\Delta n/n = 0.01$ is recommended. A special case is where detector and radiation source are not punctiform but have longitudinal dimensions comparable to the height of the tank. (Fig. 8). Here, the radiation intensity actuating the device is in inverse linear relation to the level height with the restriction of the horizontal distance $T \leq 3/\mu$. Instead of extensive radiation sources a number of punctiform sources may be applied, which facilitate shielding. If the distance between the two radiation sources is not considerable, the variation of radiation intensity reaching the detector approaches linearity. There are 8 figures and 2 tables.

4

ASSOCIATION: Csepel Vas- és Fémművek Radioizotóp Laboratoriuma (Csepel Iron and Non-ferrous Metal Works. Radioisotope Laboratory)

Card 3/3

KAZAS, J.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Hungary

Academic Degrees: B.S. in Physics

Affiliation: Central Material-Testing Station of the Steel and Metal Works
"Csepel", Laboratory for Isotopes, Csepel/Budapest / no orig. language
version given]

Source: Leipzig, Isotopentechnik, No 5-6, May 1961, pp 148-149.

Data: "Detection of Points of Defect in Underground Piping."

070 981643

BARTA, Laszlo; KAKAS, Janos; NAGY, Mihaly; VARGA, Karcly

Gamma-ray continuous thickness gauge operating with scintillation counter. Energia es atom 14 no.12:570-575 D '61.

1. Csepel Vas- es Femmuvek, Kovacsologyar (for Barta). 2. Csepel Vas- es Femmuvek, Radioizotop Laboratorium (for KAKAS, Nagy, Varga).

H/008/62/000/005/001/001
D249/D307

AUTHOR: Kakas, János

TITLE: Level indicators and level measuring instruments
operating with radioactive isotopes

PERIODICAL: Energia és atomtechnika, no. 5, 1962, 228 - 233

TEXT: The theory of industrial radiological indicating, measuring and control instruments is discussed, to guide instrument designers toward a fuller utilization of the potentialities of such devices. All industrial radiological level indicators and measuring instruments work on the principle of a rate meter. The average intensity of radiation is measured. Since the number of ionizing quanta detected in unit of time shows fluctuation, statistics have to be considered in constructing the measuring instruments. The paper is divided into two main parts. First, the theory of rate meters and the resulting considerations are discussed for design and application of the instruments. Secondly, measurements are described and some theore-

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H/008/62/000/005/001/001
D249/D307

Level indicators and level ...

setting (i.e. on V^*). Generally the gamma relays have a certain hysteresis as they have two discrimination points, for changing from the ground state to the conducting state and reverse. The application is shown of delayed switching and electrical hysteresis to problems of automation in the indication and control of levels in containers. (2) Dependence of relative statistical fluctuations, safety of indication on the radiological hysteresis. The relative fluctuation of the d-c potential across the condenser of the integral circuit is inversely proportional to the square root of the product of the number of impulses, n , detected in a second and of the time constant τ , i.e.:

$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 n \tau}}$$

For a given time constant and any maximum tolerated fluctuation

Card 3/5

Level indicators and level ...

H/008/62/000/005/001/001
D249/D307

There are 7 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Csepel vas és fémművek, izotóp laboratórium
(Isotopes Laboratory, Csepel Iron and Metal
Works)

✓

Card 5/5

KAKAS, Janos

Determination of the location of failures in underground tube systems.
Energia es atom 13 no.1/2:66-68 Ja-F '60.

1. Csepel Vas- es Femmu Kosponti Anyagvizsgalo Izotop Laboratorium.

KAKAS, Janos, fizikus

Level indicating and level measuring sets operating through
radioisotopes. Energia es atom 15 no.5:228-233 Ny '62.

1. Csepel Vas es Fennuvek Izotop Laboratoriuma.

KAKAS, J., dr.

The Potsdam session of the working group on climatology of the socialist countries. Idojaras 66 no.5:315-316 8-0 '62.

1. "Idojaras" szerkesztoje.

KAKAS, J., dr.

Gusztav Hometh, 1901-1963; obituary. Idojaras 67 no.5:
317 S-0 '63.

1. "Idojaras" szerkesztoje.

KAKAS, J., dr.

Itinerant meeting of the Hungarian Geographical Society in
Gyor. Idojaras 67 no.5:319 S-O '63.

1. "Idojaras" szerkesztoje.

KAKAS, J., dr.

Executive committee meeting of the Hungarian Meteorological
Society. Idojaras 67 no.5:319-320 S-0 '63.

1. "Idojaras' szerkesztoje.

KAKAS, J.

Meeting of the working group on climatology of socialist countries in Bucharest. Idojaras 68 no.3:189 My-Je '64.

International symposium on precipitation in Bucharest. Ibid.: 190

1. Editor, "Idojaras", Budapest.

L 34959-66 EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(l)/FTI JD/BC

ACC NR: AP6026669

SOURCE CODE: HU/6014/65/098/008/0377/0379

AUTHOR: Kakas, Janos--Kakash, K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measuring and automation components based on isotopes in metallurgy [This paper was presented at the Automation in Metallurgy Conference.]

SOURCE: Kohaszati lapok, v. 98, no. 8, 1965, 377-379

TOPIC TAGS: automation equipment, metallurgy, isotope, electric relay

ABSTRACT: A review was made on the most important types of isotope-based measuring and automation components employed in metallurgical operations. These include the following types: gamma-relays (two-stage switches without contact); analog level indicators or regulators (such as the Soviet-made URMS-2); densitometers, moisture gauges, and compactness gauges; and humidity gauges. Some criteria for selection were discussed. [JPRS: 32,491]

SUB CODE: 13, 18, 11 / SUEM DATE: none

Card 1/1 *PT*

UDC: 621.384.2.669.012.1

KOPPANY, Gy.; HILLE, Alfred; KAKAS, Jozsef; FUTO, Jozsef; KERI, Menyhert; PECZELY, Gyorgy; KOZMA, Bela; SZAPPANOS, Andras; AMBROZY, Pal; GOTZ, Gusztav; PAPP, Laszlo; BELL, Bela; MARTOS, Andras; BACSO, Nandor; HAJOSY, Ferenc; CSAPODY, Istvan; NAGY, Laszlo, igazgato foorvos; DONASZY, Erno; BORONKAI, Pal; ANTAL, Emanuel; TANCZER, Tibor; OZORAI, Zoltan

The 10th itinerant meeting of the Hungarian Meteorological Society in Sopron. Idojaras 68 no.4:249-250 J1-Ag '64.

1. President, Hungarian Meteorological Society (for Hille).
2. Editor, "Idojaras" (for Kakas).
3. Editorial Board Member, "Idojaras", Budapest (for Ambrozy, Bell, Keri, Ozorai).

KAKAS, Jozsef, dr.

Professor Dr. Horst Philipps, 1905-1962; obituary. Idojaras
66 no.6:376-377 N-D '62.

1. "Idojaras" szerkesztoje.

BEKEFFYNE GSONKA, Ilona; KAKAS, Jozsef, dr.

Series of scientific lectures on the anniversary celebrations
of the Belgrade observatory. Idojaras 66 no.6:377-379 II-D '62.

1. "Idojaras" szerkesztoje (for Kakas).

KAKAS, Jozsef, dr.; SZEPESSINE LORINCZ, Anna

Questions relating to the water balance of the Hungarian climate.
Idojaras 67 no.2: 75-85 Mr-Apr '63.

1. "Idojaras" szerkesztoje. (for Kakas).

KAKAS, Jozsef, dr.

"Second supplement to the climatological atlas of the German Democratic Republic." Reviewed by Jozsef Kakas. Good kart 15 no.5:396-397 '63.

L 27879-66 FCC

ACC NR: AP6004045

SOURCE CODE: HU/0133/65/069/002/0112/0115

AUTHOR: Kakas, Jozsef

4
13

ORG: none

TITLE: Third session of the climatological working groups of the socialist countries in Europe, held in Budapest

SOURCE: Idojaras, v. 69, no. 2, 1965, 112-115

TOPIC TAGS: meteorologic conference, meteorologic observation, climatolog

ABSTRACT: Scientists representing the climatological working groups operating in the European Socialist countries assembled in Budapest on 20 Apr 1965 for their third reunion. Representatives of Bulgaria, Poland, German Democratic Republic, USSR, Hungary attended. KAKAS, Jozsef, presided; PECZELY, Gyogy, was the secretary (both from Hungary). The agenda included discussions on standardizing the methods and programs of meteorological observations, applications of punched-card techniques in meteorological operations, standardization of the contents and presentation of meteorological annual reports, cooperation in meteorological observations conducted near the borders of two countries, and mechanization of meteorological operations. The names of the participants and the salient features of the various discussions were briefly described. The meeting adjourned 23 Apr 1965. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1-20

KAKASY, G.

COUNTRY : Hungary H-13
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75478
AUTHOR : Kakasy, G.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Processing of Raw Clay as a Function of Optimum Water Content
ORIG. PUB. : Epitoeanyag, 10, No 10-11, 384-388 (1958)
ABSTRACT : The slip is considered as a colloidal system. The concepts of plasticity, rheological relationships, and the part played by internal friction in the molding process are defined. Several methods for the determination of structure during the processing of the clay in an auger machine are described. The molding process is characterized by 'flow curves.' The effect of sandy materials on the molding process is discussed. The results from measurements on two types of clays are given.

From author's summary

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Hungary
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications--Ceramics. Glass. Binding materials H-13
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75477
 AUTHOR : Juhasz, Z. and Kakasy, G.
 INST. : Not given
 TITLE : Determination of the Specific Surface Area of Clays and of Their Degree of Disintegration by Measuring the Adsorption of Methylene Blue
 ORIG. PUB. : Epitoeanyag, 10, No 10-11, 402-407 (1958)

ABSTRACT : The method of Methylene Blue adsorption has been applied to the measurement of the external surface of secondary grains in suspensions; the effective specific surface area was determined by measuring the adsorption of water vapor. The fraction formed by dividing the value for the external surface by that obtained for the internal surface characterizes the degree of disintegration of the clay.

From authors' summary

CARD: 1/1 * Concrete.

ERDELY, Imre; HAJNAL, Lajos; FERENCZY, Pal, fomernek; TAMAS, Ferenc,
dr.; SVEHLA, Gyula, dr.; TRAGER, Tamas; BERKOLAK, Bela;
ZEOLD, Istvan; KAKASY, Gyula; SAJO, Istvan, dr.

Society life. Epitoanyag 16 no. 2:66 F '64. Epitoanyag 16
no. 2:66 F '64.

1. "Epitoanyag" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Erdely and
Tamas).

KAKATSCHWA-~~AVRAMOVA~~, [Kakacheva-Avramova, D.]

Effect of some chemicals on the vitality of metacercaria of
Fasciola hepatica. Acta veter Hung 13 no.4:417-420 '63.

1. Helminthologisches Laboratorium (Direktor: Akademiiker K.
Matov) der Bulgarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Sofia.

KAKAULIN, T.Ya.

Sanitation measures on specialized farms. Veterinariya 41
no.6:10-12 Ja '64. (MIRA 1886)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Irkutskogo proizvodstvennogo
upravleniya.

31564
S/194/61/000/012/034/097
D201/D303

97150

AUTHOR: Kakauridze, A. G.

TITLE: Certain problems in vowel coding

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 12, 1961, 53, abstract 12B343 (Elektronika, avtomatika da telemekhanika institutis shromebi. Sakartvelos SSR, Metsniyerebata Akademia, Tr. In-ta elektroniki, avtomatiki i telemekhan. AN Gruz SSR, 1960, 1, 41-63)

TEXT: The separate speech sounds are considered as the reaction of the resonance speech organs to the sound disturbance from voice ligaments and the output noise. In the installation, the 15 - 6500 c/s range speech signal is discriminated (coded) according to the vowels, differentiated and clipped, after which it is divided into 10 frequency bands. The signals at the output of pass-band filters are rectified and applied to the input of relays which compare all possible pairs of voltages of all bands. The energy
Card 1/2

L 27830-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) IJF(c) GG/BB/JKT

ACC NR: AP6004905

SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/65/0940/001/0039/0045

AUTHOR: Ramishvili, G. S.; Makauridze, A. G.

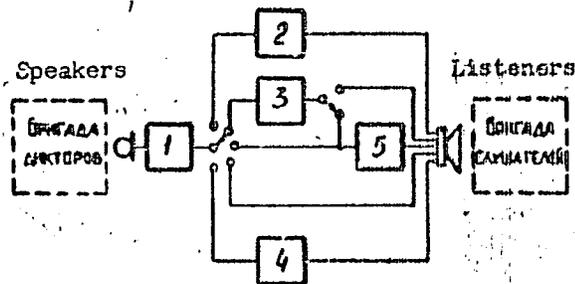
ORG: Institute of Electronics, Automation, and Telemechanics, AN GruzSSR, Tiflis (Institut elektroniki, avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Voice identification by spectrum- and amplitude-limited speech signal

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 40, no. 1, 1969, 39-45

TOPIC TAGS: voice identification, speech signal, speech recognition

ABSTRACT: The results of an experimental investigation of the human (male) voice identification by natural, clipped, and constant-level speech are reported. The experiments were similar to conventional articulation tests (6 speakers, 6 or 7 listeners), the task being identification of voices, not words. Russian vowels "a," "e," "i," "o," and a few words were selected as test sounds. The voices were transmitted (see figure) via an electronic system comprising amplifier 1, clipper 2,



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L 27830-66

ACC NR: AP6004905

differential clipper 3, constant-level-speech device 4, band-pass filter 5. The frequency bands used were:

Band no.:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Frequencies:	200-10000	400-10000	700-10000	1400-10000	2400-10000	3800-10000
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	200-6300	200-3900	200-2500	200-1450	200-700	200-450

These conclusions are reported: (1) Lower frequencies up to 700 cps are not important in voice identification; their exclusion practically does not affect the identification of natural speech and lowers the identification by only 3% in the case of clipped speech; (2) The frequencies beyond 4000 cps contribute only 6% in the identification; (3) The 700-4000 cps band ensures a high enough percentage (about 90) of correct voice identification on the above vowels; (4) Amplitude clipping of the signal derivative ensures greater phonetic information in the clipped speech than the amplitude clipping of the speech signal proper; (5) The average percentage of correct identification with words is higher than that obtained with vowels. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 709 / SUBM DATE: 16 May 65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *RK*

KAKAURIDZE, A.G.

Problems of automatic recognition of speech signals and speech
control of machines. Trudy Inst. elek., avtom. i telem. AN
'4:21-43 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AT4040440

8/2748/63/004/000/0021/0043

AUTHOR: Kakauridze, A. G.

TITLE: Certain problems in automatic recognition of speech signals and control of machines with the aid of speech

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut elektroniki, avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Trudy*, v. 4, 1963, 21-43

TOPIC TAGS: speech recognition, computer input language, recognition process, vocoder, voice communication

ABSTRACT: After listing various possible applications of automatic recognition of speech signals by machines (automatic voice operated equipment), the author reviews the manner in which various speech sounds are produced by the human vocal organs, the various attempts to classify voice sounds in accordance with absolute attributes on the basis of which speech-recognition machinery could be built, and

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4040440

the paths followed by various researchers to find objective criteria for automatic speech-sound recognition. These include studies of conditions under which speech sounds are articulated by humans, artificial synthesis of speech sounds, and investigations of the physical characteristics and properties of the speech sounds themselves, particularly spectral analysis of speech and studies of clipped speech. The use of computers for analysis and recognition of speech is believed by the authors to be most promising. A table appended to the article contains brief information on the main characteristics of Soviet and foreign experimental apparatus for recognition and differentiation of speech signals, including the experimental apparatus for automatic word recognition developed at the Institute of Electronics, Automation, and Telemechanics of the Georgian Academy of Sciences. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 4 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektroniki, avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN

Card 2/3

RAMLISHVILI, G.S.; KAKAURIDZE, A.G.

Recognition of voices with speech signal limited according to
spectrum and amplitude. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 40 no.1139-45 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut elektroniki, avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN Gruzinskoy
SSR, Tbilisi.

BERGER, A.R.; GARIBASHVILI, D.I.; KAKHIDZE, G.P.; KAKAURIDZE, D.B.;
CHIKOVANI, G.Ye.

Multichannel system for analyzing pulses from an ionization
calorimeter. Fiz. chast. vys. energ. no.1:111-116 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AT6025063

SOURCE CODE: UR/3204/65/000/001/0111/0116

AUTHOR: Berger, A. R.; Garibashvili, D. I.; Kakhidze, G. P.; Kakauridze, D. B.;
Chikovani, G. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Multichannel system for the analysis of pulses from an ionization calorimeter

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut fiziki. Fizika chastits vysokikh energii, no. 1, 1965,
111-116

TOPIC TAGS: calorimeter, ionization chamber, multichannel analyzer, magnetic core storage, transistorized amplifier

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a multichannel system capable of reliably handling the signal from the approximately five hundred channels of the Tskhura-tskaro ionization calorimeter. To increase the reliability, the number of vacuum tubes has been reduced to a minimum of three per channel, which is approximately half that used in similar installations. Each channel consists of a preamplifier, final amplifier, gating circuit, and magnetic memory. All channels feed into a common commutator and regulating unit. The remaining circuit elements are transistors and magnetic core devices. The magnetic core devices are used in the memory. A block diagram of the system and detailed descriptions of the preamplifier, final amplifier, gating circuits, and memory cells are given. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20, 09/ SUBM DATE: 00

Card 1/1

KAKAURIDZE, E.M.; NARSIYA, A.A. (Tbilisi)

Fibrous action of barite. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.12:
43-45 D '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Respublikanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny
truda i professional'nykh zabelevaniy imeni N.I. Makhviladse
Gruzinskoy SSR.

(FIBROSIS)
(BARITE---PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KAKABRIDZE, T.G., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Qualitative and quantitative composition of plankton and benthos of Kumisi Island and their variation in the course of the year." Tbilisi, Pub House of Acad Sci GSSR, 1958, 20 pp (Tbilisi State Univ in I.V. Stalin) 100 copies (KL, 27-58, 106)

KAKAURIDZE, T.G.

Zoobenthos of Khrami reservoir during the first years of its
existence. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Gruz. SSR 19:57-82 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

ACC NR: AT6023557

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3095/66/036/000/0051/0057

AUTHOR: Nouymin, G. G.; Agafonov, Ye. A.; Kakaush, S. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: Multiple pass photometer transparency meter

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 36, 1966. Metody i pribory dlya issledovaniya fizicheskikh protsessov v okeane (Methods and instruments for studying physical processes in the ocean), 51-57

TOPIC TAGS: oceanographic equipment, oceanographic instrument, oceanographic ship, oceanography, underwater optics, photometer, optic spectrum

ABSTRACT: The instrument described, developed in the Seas and Oceans Optics Laboratory of the Maritime Hydrophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR permits direct measurement of the transparency of sea water to white light, as well as to certain narrow spectral fields, at depths of up to 300 meters. The proposed instrument, an optical diagram of which is shown and discussed, is based on the theoretical consideration that the accuracy of transparency measurement is optimized with light passing twice through the medium under study. It compares the beam under study with a supporting beam on a single photo-receiver. The system is said to eliminate the influence of such factors as fluctuations in the intensity

Card 1/2

KAKAY SZABO, Orsolya

The fossil primeval pine tree of Ipolytarnoc. Term tud kozl '7
no.1:40-41 Ja '63.

S/137/62/000/001/024/237
A060/A101

AUTHOR: Kakenova, F. G.

TITLE: Methods for raising the utilization efficiency of rare-metal raw materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 10, abstract 1079
("Tr. Altaysk. gorno-metallurg. n.-1. in-ta", 1961, 10, 175-185)

TEXT: In order to raise the utilization efficiency of rare-metal raw material, it is recommended to use screw separators which have turned out to be more productive equipment than jigs and concentrating tables, and also have made it possible to ensure the complex extraction of rare metals. Alkaline and acid flotation seem promising for the concentration of the ores of rare metals. In the alkaline flotation schemes NaOH and Na₂S are used as regulators, and HF is used as the activator. The acid scheme provides for preliminary desliming of the ores and NaOH treatment, and the flotation is carried on by anion and cation collectors. In both schemes, in order to ensure a high selectivity, it is necessary to carry out the flotation with a minimum expenditure of oleic acid and frothing agent.

U. Andres

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 1/1

L 46120-66 ENT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6024547

SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/66/042/003/0547/0550

AUTHOR: Gogava, L. A.; Nakashidze, G. A.; Delerzon, N. M.; Dzhaparidze, Ye. G.; Kakhbrishvili, I. V.; Ter-Sarkisova, A. G.

66
13

ORG: Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR, Institute of Cybernetics (Akademiya nauk Gruzinsky SSR, Institut kibernetiki)

TITLE: Photoelectric characteristics of a two-terminal p-n-p-n type transistor switch

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 42, no. 3, 1966, 547-550

TOPIC TAGS: electronic switch, germanium transistor, photosensitivity, volt ampere characteristic, pn junction, photoelectric property

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the method of fabrication and photoelectric characteristics of germanium-base p-n-p-n type transistor switches. The starting material was a p-type wafer with a resistivity of 5 ohms·cm and dimensions of 1.3x1.3x0.08 mm. Two p-n junctions were obtained by diffusing antimony into both surfaces of the original wafer and the third, by alloying indium into one of the diffused layers. Ohmic contact on the opposite side was accomplished by doping with tin (Fig. 1). In the presence of a fixed bias lower than the switching

Card 1/3

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ACC NR: AP6024547

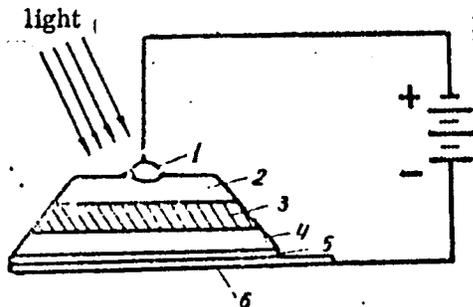


Fig. 1. Structure of two-terminal p-n-p-n type switch:

1 - rectifying nickel contact; 2,4 - diffused n-layers; 3 - original p-type germanium; 5 - ohmic contact (tin); 6 - nickel holder

voltage the device is in the "off" state (point A on V-I characteristic in Fig. 2) and displays a high resistance of the order of several megohms. On illumination the switch changes from "off" state to "on" state (point B in Fig. 2) considering that the fixed bias voltage is then sufficient for breakdown of the center p-n junction. In this position the resistance of the device is of the order of several ohms. An investigation of V-I characteristics in the presence of darkness and various degrees of illumination conclusively proved that switching voltage decreases with increasing illumination. The minimum illumination required to switch the device is of the order of 100-150 lux. Further improvements in the design and fabrication of transistor switches should make it possible to develop more photosensitive and stable devices

Card 2/3

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ACC NR: AP6024547

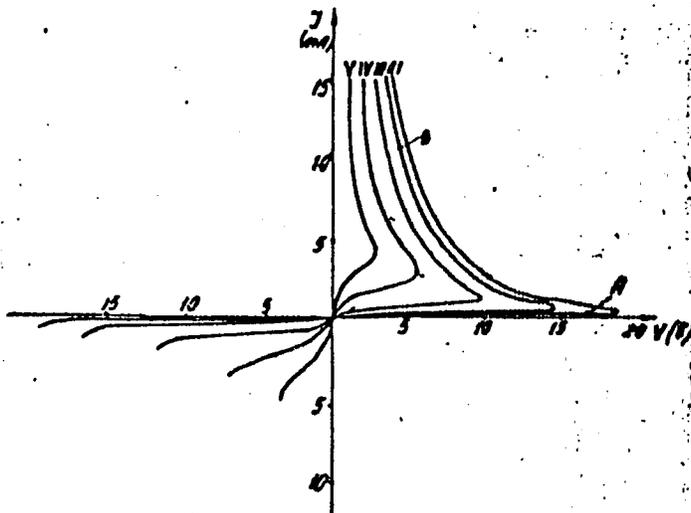


Fig. 2. V-I characteristic of p-n-p-n switch in the presence of varying degrees of illumination:

I - darkness; II - illumination of 460 lux; III - 920 lux; IV - 1840 lux; V - 2760 lux; VI - 5060 lux

of this kind with a switching time of less than 10^{-6} sec. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09,20/ SUBM DATE: 25Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3 LC

KAKHADZE, A. Ya
Aleksandra Yakovlevna
"The Wild Growing Quince in Georgia." *Card Biol Sci*,
Tbilisi State U, Tbilisi, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 4, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institu-
tions (14).

KAKHADZE, E.I.

Hydrothermal metamorphism of the enclosing rocks of copper
sulfide ores in southeastern Georgia. Geob. AN Gruz. SSR 31
no.1:99-105 Ap'64 (MIRA 172?)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN Gruzinskoi SSR. Predstavleno
akademikom G.S.Dzotsenidze.

KAKHADZE, E.I.; TSINTSADZE, G.V.

Tellurous mineral in the pyrite type copper sulfide ores of
southeastern Georgia. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 27 no. 64600-702
D '61. (MKFA 1962)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN Gruzinskoy SSR. Predstavleno
akademikom G.S. Dzotsierias.
(Georgia—Calaverite)

KAKHADZE, E.I.; DZHANDZHGA, M.I.

Selenium and tellurium content in copper sulfide ores in south-eastern Georgia. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 28 no.61679-632 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Geologicheskii institut, Tbilisi.
Predstavleno akademikom G.S.Dzotsenidze.
(Georgia--Copper ores) (Selenium) (Tellurium)

KAKHADZE, E.I.

Mineralogy and paragenesis of the copper-sulfide ores of
southeastern Georgia. Izv. Geol. ob-va Gruz. } no. 2:37-41
'64 (MIRA 17:7)

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals - Toxicoses.

R-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, 64680

Author : ~~Kakhadze, M.~~

Inst : Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine.

Title : Cyanogenic Plants of East Georgia and Their Role in the Incidence of a Disease of the Local Cattle Known as "Khutili" Disease.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Gruz. n.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i vet., 1957, No 1, 21-24.

Abstract : As a result of observations conducted by him, the author arrived at the conclusion that the disease known as "khutili" is probably due to food intoxication. However, this disease is not caused by poisoning with cyanogenic plants. Of 45 investigated species of plants growing on

Card 1/2

KAKHADZE, M. Ya.

Kakhadze, M. Ya. - "Tetanus in sheep," Trudy Cruz. nauch.- issled. vet. byt. stantsii, Vol. X, 1948, p. 163-68, (In Georgian, resume in Russian)

SO: U-4934, 29 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No1 16, 1949).

KAKHADZE, M. Ya., Cand of Vet Sci -- (diss) "On the Fauna of Eastern Georgia and Their Role in the Etiology of the Local Disease of Cattle Called 'Khutili'" Tbilisi, 1959, 28 pp (Yerevan Zoological and Veterinary Institute) (KL, 8-60, 118)

KAKHAN, A.

Practical aspects of ocular biochemistry; survey of foreign
literature. Vest. oft. 74 no.2:64-71 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(EYE)

RUDAYS, Ya. [Rudais, J.]; KAKHAN, L. [translator]; SHKLENNIK, Ch.,
red.; MIRONOV, tekh. red.

[Rigas Jurnala] Rishskoe vzmor'e. Riga, Latviskoe gos.
izd-vo, 1960. 108 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Rigas Jurnala—Guidebooks)

SAKS, G.; KAKHAN, L.I.[translator]; ZAK, A. [Zaks, A.], red.; FREYMANIS, V.
[Freimanis, V.], tekhn. red.

[Ogre and its environs] Gorod Ogre i ego okrestnosti. 2., dop.
izd. Riga, Latviiskoe gos. izd-vo, 1960. 57 p. (MKRA 16:1)
(Ogre region--Guidebooks)

KAKHANA, M.S., dots., KAKHANA, A.M. (Kishinev)

Role of nerve factors in the pathogenesis of spasmophilia. Sov.med.
22 no.6:52-55 Je '58 (MIRA 11:9)
(SPASMOPHILIA, etiol., & pathogen.
role of NS disord. (Rus))
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, dis.
causing spasmophilia (Rus))

KAKHANA, M.S.; KAKHANA, A.M.

Pathogenesis of hypothalamic adiposis. Sov. med. 25 no.9:72-75
S '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry fiziologii cheloveka i zivotnykh (nav. M.S.Kakhana)
Kishinevskogo universiteta,
(HYPOTHALAMUS) (CORPULENCE)

KAKHANA, A.M.

Clinical aspects of vibratory disease. Vrach. delo no.10:
111-113 0 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Mediko-sanitarnaya chast' Nikolayevskogo sudostroitel'-
nogo zavoda imeni I.I. Nosenko.

KAKHANA, A.M.; BILYANSKIY, S.F.

Methodology of temporal oecillography. Sov. med. 28 no. 7:127-129
Jl '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Meditsinskaya sanitarnaya chast' (glavnyy vrach K.M. Lyubimova)
Nikolayevskogo sudostroitel'nogo zavoda imeni Nosenko.

KAKHANA, B.M., POZDAREVA, N.P., ARASEKOVICH, V.V., MELNIK, ~~A~~.V.,

RAYK, S.Ya., (USSR)

"The Various Pathways of Carbohydrate Metabolism in the
Cucurbitaceae."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow,
10-16 Aug 1961.

KAKHANA, M.A.

Effect of disruption of the higher nervous activity on the secretion of the antidiuretic hormone and vasopressin. Probl.endok. i gorm. 3 no.4:50-57 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz kafedry fiziologii cheloveka i zivotnykh Kishenevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (zav. - prof. M.M.Vul)

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,

disord. of higher nervous activity, eff. on posterior pituitary hormone secretion (Rus))

(PITUITARY GLAND, POSTERIOR, hormones, secretion, eff. of higher nervous activity disord. in animals (Rus))

KAKHANA, M.M.
CA

X-ray spectrum analysis with the aid of interpolation from standards. B. B. Vainshtein, M. M. Kakhana, and I. D. Shevacherskii (V. I. Vernadskii Inst. of Geochem. and Anal. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow, U.S.S.R.) *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 5, 251-4(1950). When interpolating x-ray spectrograms by comparing their intensities with those of standards, the relation between the intensity of the line of the sought element and the d of the analyzed sample must be taken into account. A formula expressing this relation was derived:

$$\frac{I_A}{I_B} = \frac{1 + \frac{(d) - a}{a} \frac{\rho_A}{\rho_B}}{1 + \frac{(d) - a}{a} \frac{\rho_A'}{\rho_B'}}$$

where I_A and I_B are the intensities of the lines of the sought element in standards A and B, a is the wt. % of the sought element, ρ is the d. of the sought element, and ρ_A' and ρ_B' are the d.s. of the filters in A and B. M. Hirsch

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619920020-2"

REF ID: A66666

ZNAMEENSKIY, Ye.B.; RODIONOVA, L.M.; KAKHANA, M.M.

Distribution of niobium and tantalum in granites [with summary
in English]. Geokhimiya no.3:222-225 '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo
AN SSSR, Moskva.

(Niobium) (Tantalum) (Granite)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; KAKHANA, M.M.; RODIONOVA, L.M.

Niobium and tantalum ratio in agpaite rocks of the Lovozero alkaline
massif. Geokhimiya no.5:417-419 ' 57. (MIRA 12:3)

1. V.I. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry,
Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow.
(Lovozero region—Feldspar) (Niobium) (Tantalum)

Kakhana, M.M.

AUTHOR: Kakhana, M.M., Vaynshteyn, E.Ye.

48-10-19/20

TITLE: On the Influence Exercised by Neutron Irradiation Upon the Fine Structure of the X-Ray Absorption-K-Spectrum of Germanium (O vliy-anii neytronnogo oblucheniya na tonkuyu strukturu rentgenovskogo K-spektra pogloshcheniya germaniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol.21, Nr 10, pp. 1459-1464 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper contains only preliminary information. The object of the investigation was the K-spectrum of germanium absorption in a semiconductor with electron conductivity, as well as in germanium dioxide. On the strength of the investigations carried out the following may be said: The spectrum of germanium absorption in solid dioxide is, compared to gaseous molecules, characterized by a lower value of the parameter n of the theory, viz. equal to 1.16. In the spectrum of germanium in solid dioxide this manifests itself by a more rapid decrease of the intensity of successive selection lines of absorption and in a greater extension of the basic series of the absorption line. The energetic position of the long wave boundary of the K-edge of absorption and the ratio between the intensities of the first two fluctuations of the absorption coefficient within the domain of the basic edge in irradiated and not irradiated germanium

Card 1/2

3(9)

AUTHORS:

Pavlenko, A. S., Vaynshteyn, E. Ye. 604/7-59-6-6/16
~~Kakhana, M. M.~~

TITLE:

On the Nb and Ta Ratio in Some Minerals of Igneous and
Metasomatic Rocks (O otnoshenii Nb i Ta v nekotorykh
mineralakh lavnykh i metasomatitobesnykh porod)

PERIODICAL:

Geokhimiya, 1958, No. 6, pp 558 - 569 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Elements of very similar chemical properties as Nb and Ta, Zr and Hf, TR, Th and U may serve as very sensitive indicators for geological processes. In the case of TR and Zr and Hf investigations were already carried out by the authors (Refs 1 - 4). The present paper deals with an investigation of the Nb/Ta ratio in minerals from the district of Vostochnaya Tura (Erzinskii raion, Aksugskiy raion, Oruginskii raion, Balyktyghenskiy raion, Terakhol'skiy raion, Agabekskiy raion, Dugdinskii raion, Milzayevskiy raion, Gornavyskiy raion, Zhankhenskiy raion, Bayankol'skiy raion, Khassanogol'skiy raion). An X-ray structure analysis was made of 55 samples of columbite, fergusonite, euxenite, pyrochlore, and microlite. Most of the samples came from the Irkutskiy otyad Institute.

Card 1/3

On the Nb and Ta Ratio in Some Minerals of Igneous
and Metasomatic Rocks

SOV/7-58-6-6/16

geokhimiya i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskiy
AN SSSR (Department Tuva of the Institute of Geochemistry
and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskogo AN USSR).
some were put at the author's disposal by V. I. Kudrin,
Yu. V. Makhin and I. A. Neshayeva. For X-ray analysis the
samples were glued to the anode of the X-ray tube (Fig 1)
by CF_2 . Nb K_{α} and K_{β} , as well as Ta L_{α} , were recorded on
"Agfa-Laus" X-ray film and their intensities determined by
means of the microphotometer $MP-2$. A big table shows the
results (in the order of the finding place, Table 1) and a
graphical survey (in the order of the type of rock, Fig 3).
Table 2 reveals the upper and lower limit of the Nb/Ta
ratio in the individual minerals. Table 3 shows a compari-
son between the Nb/Ta and the Zr/Hf ratios in zircons from
the same samples or from samples which are very close
together. The Zr/Hf values are taken from a previous
paper (Ref 3), a new analysis was made by I. D. Shevaleyev-
skiy. From the investigations carried out the following
may be concluded: In the investigated rocks the Nb/Ta
ratio depends mainly on the formation of magmatism and thus

Card 2/3

On the Nb and Ta Ratio in Some Minerals of Igneous
and Metasomatic Rocks

SOV/7-58-6-6/16

on the age of the rock. Younger complexes contain comparatively more niobium. In the minerals of a certain complex the Nb/Ta ratio keeps within the same limits. The alkali content of the rocks has no influence on the Nb/Ta ratio as is the case with the Zr/Hf ratio. Genetical factors influence the Nb/Ta ratio in the same way as the Zr/Hf ratio, however, to a smaller extent. Great changes occur only in the case of euxenites. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy, AS USSR, Moscow)

Card 3/3

KAKHANA, M.M.

Fluorescent X-ray spectographic analysis of solutions. *Zav. lab.*
26 no.12:1359-1363 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Solution (Chemistry)--Spectra)

S/081/62/000/005/022/112
B149/B101

AUTHORS: Kukhareno, A. A., Skrizhinskaya, V. I., Vaynshteyn, E. Ye.,
Kakhana, M. M.

TITLE: Geochemistry of niobium and tantalum in the complexes of ultrabasic-alkali rocks

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 122-123, abstract 5G46 (Zap. Vses. mineralog. o-va, v. 90, no. 2, 1961, 172-192)

TEXT: Certain regularities of Nb and Ta behavior in the formation process of the ultrabasic-alkali intrusions of the Kola Peninsula are considered. Numerous chemical and spectral analyses of rocks and minerals have established that Nb and Ta are characteristic elements of the given complexes. The average contents of these in the massifs of the Kola

Peninsula fluctuate within the range: $1.34-5.18 \cdot 10^{-2}$ % Nb and $1.32-5.96 \cdot 10^{-3}$ % Ta. The character of Nb and Ta distribution and the forms of their occurrence are different for various stages of massif

Card 1/2

KAKHANA, M.M.

Method of X-ray spectral fluorescence analysis of small amounts
of minerals. Zav.lab. 30 no.4:433-434 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo
AN SSSR.

ACC NR: AP6028190

SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/66/032/006/0687/0693

AUTHOR: Il'in, N. P.; Kakhana, M. M.; Fedorov, O. P.

ORG: Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im. V. I. Vernadskiy AN SSSR
(Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii, AN SSSR)

TITLE: Sensitivity of x ray spectral analysis and selection of optimum conditions for recording spectra

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 32, no. 6, 1966, 687-693

TOPIC TAGS: spectrum analysis, x ray analysis, mathematic analysis

ABSTRACT: The article describes an attempt to establish the optimum dimensions of the aperture of an amplitude analyzer, at which there will be achieved the maximum possible analytical sensitivity. The article is a mathematical treatment of the problem, based on experimental data. The first section is a mathematical development of the basic relationships determining the sensitivity. The authors then pass on to a choice of the optimum width of the channel of the pulses being recorded. Under this section, two methods are considered: the crystal diffraction method, and the non-dispersion method (non-crystal). The final section is a statistical evaluation of the optimum sensitivity. It concludes with a series of curves which make it possible to evaluate the loss of sensitivity when operating with non-optimum dimensions of the aperture of the recording spectrometer. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 3 figures, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001 UDC: 543.422.8
Card ///

KAKHANA, N. S., Cand. Med. Sci. (Physician)

Dissertation: "On the Regulatory Functions of the Hypothalamus and on a Method for Exerting a Direct Influence on Them." Second Moscow State Medical Inst. imeni I. V. Stalin, 3 Mar 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Mar, 1947 (Project #17836)

KAKHANA, M. S.

Diagnostic significance of calcium tolerance in parathyroid disorders. Klin. med., Moskva 30 no.3:80-81 Mar 1952.
(CML 22:2)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Department of Animal Physiology, Kishinev State University.

KAKHANA, M.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Kishinev).

Clinical aspect of thyroiditis. Klin.med. 31 no.3:84-86 Mr '53.
(MLBA 6:5)
(Thyroid gland--Diseases)

KAKHANA, M.

Effect of salivary glands upon carbohydrate metabolism; letter to the editor. *Fiziol.zhur.* 39 no.3:403 My-Je '53. (MLBA 6:6)

1. Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zivotnykh Kishenevskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta. (Salivary glands) (Carbohydrates in the body)

KAKHANA, M.S. (Kishinev); KAKHANA, T.V. (Kishinev).

Hypocalcemia in catatonic syndrome. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 53 no.10:759-761 0 '53.
(MIRA 6:10)
(Catatonia) (Calcium in the body)

KAKHANA, M.S.

Effect of the cerebral cortex on the regulation of the
functions of the thyroid gland. Uch. zap. Khim. un. 13:
57-68 '54. (MLRA 9:10)

(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (THYROID GLAND)

N. K. KHANA, M.S.

NIKA, G.A.; KAKHANA, M.S.

The "pessimal" character of the effect of high and low temperatures on the central nervous system. Uch. zap. Kish. un. 13:69-83 '54.
(MLRA 9:10)

(TEMPERATURE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

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